

(a) the population growth rate in Haryana in comparison to the national average; and

(b) the total amount spent for the implementation of the family welfare programmes in Haryana during the last three years and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Based on provisional population Total of the 1991 Census, decennial growth rate of population during 1981-91 for Haryana and All India are 26.27% and 23.56% respectively.

(b) The expenditure incurred by the Haryana State the implementation of Family Welfare Programme during the last three years viz. 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is as follows:

Year	(Rs. in lakhs) Expenditure incurred by Haryana Government
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1988-89	1363.55
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1989-90	1446.67
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1990-91	1344.21
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The results of Family Planing Programme can be measured in terms of Birth rate and that of Maternal and Child Health programme, which is an terms part of family welfare programme, in terms of Infant Mortality rote. The figures of Birth Rate and Infant Morality Rate for Haryana as available from sample Registration system of Registrar General, India for the latest three years viz. 1988, 1989 and 1990 are as follows:

Haryana State	1988	1989	1990
Birth Rate (per 1000 Population)	33.8	35.2	31.8
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	90	82	69

New Population Policy

1994. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new policy on population was considered in the meeting of Family welfare Secretaries of States and Union Territories on August 29 and 30, 1991; and

(b) if so, the recommendations sugges-

tions made by it and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) A meeting of Secretaries Incharge of Family Welfare of the States/ Union Territories was held at New Delhi on 29-30 August, 1991 for reviewing the National Family Welfare Programme, understanding the problems being experienced in the implementation of the programme at the

field level and for evolving new initiatives required for imparting a new thrust and dynamism to the programme.

(b) Based on the deliberations of this meeting, a draft Action Plan has been formulated. The key features of the Draft Action Plan include, (1) evolving a national consensus in support of the Family Welfare Programme and obtaining willing participation of all sections of the society (2) improving the quality and outreach of family Welfare services, (3) special focus on 90 poor performing districts (Birth rate of 39 per thousand population and above as per the 1982 census), (4) developing an innovative package of incentives/disincentives for promotion of the small family norm, (5) increasing the coverage of younger age couple through vigorous promotion of spacing methods, (6) introducing new contraceptives and improving the quality of contraceptives, (7) strengthening Family Welfare schemes in urban areas especially in slum pockets, (8) revitalising training activities of medical/para-medical personnel with emphasis on motivational and counselling aspects, (9) sustaining the good work done under the Universal Immunization Programme and strengthening of other interventions for Maternal and child Health Care, (10) reorientation of information, education and communication efforts to focus on the quality of life issues and interpersonal communication, (11) involving voluntary and non-governmental organisations in a big way to promote active community participation in the programme, (12) gearing up of the implementation machinery in the States/UTs and (13) evolving high level inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms at the National, State and District levels, etc. This Draft Action Plan has now been referred to the States/UTs to give them further opportunity to examine its contents and make suggestions for improvement, keeping in view their own special requirements. It is proposed to finalise the Action Plan over a period of next 2-3 months after a high level

meeting with Health Ministers of States/UTs. It is expected that the Action Plan evolved in this manner would be more practical, realistic and result-oriented and will be able to make a marked impact on the population problem in the country.

Hospital in Sahibganj (Bihar)

1995. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision had been made in the railway budget during 1989-90 for setting up of a 30 bed railway hospital at Sahibganj in Bihar;

(b) if so, the action taken so far in this regard;

(c) the amount spent so far and the details of the pending jobs yet to be executed; and

(d) the time by which the hospital will start functioning and the total amount estimated to be spent on this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Superfast train on Bhagalpur-Rampurhat route

1996. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to introduce a superfast train on Ranchi railway line passing through Bhagalpur - Sahibganj - Pakur - Rampurhat being a tribal dominated area;

(b) if so, the time by which this train is likely to be introduced; and